

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25TH, 1899.

NUMBER 17

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

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**CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,**

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Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling.

Reserved fund... £ 575,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £2,127,500

Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L/D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund... £1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £12,954,532

Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Franco No. 5 &amp; 7

P.O. Box 891.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A second edition of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## Travellers' Directory.

## Rio Paulo.

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (dormitory); returning leaves Rio Paulo at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. (dormitory). Change of cars here by the Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambú and Lumbary.

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

## Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Friburgo.

## Bello Horizonte.

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 11:40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

## Petropolis.

Barca leaves the Praiaa pier at 6:30 and 9:30 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a.m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land routes passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway, where the trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 4:55 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 300 reis). The barca train leaves Petropolis at 6 and 7:30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and at 4:30 p.m. for Mauá pier and barca for Praiaa. On Sundays and holidays the barca train leaves Petropolis at 4:55 p.m.

## Nova Friburgo.

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 2:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marinhãs. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p.m. daily, and at 6:40 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinhãs on Saturdays at 1:15 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a.m.

## Corcovado.

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m.; 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 8 p.m.; descending 8:30, 10:05, 11:35 a.m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:35 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE

BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita

borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

U. S. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 90, Rua

1º de Março. EUGENE SEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Itaboraahy (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptists and Marriage at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

74, Rua Mendonça de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.

at 11 a.m. Bible class to study the Holy

Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at

6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and

prayer at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Catete. English service at 11 a.m. Sundays. Prayer

meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese

services at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m.

Wednesdays.—E.A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School

11 a.m. at Fabrica Catete. Sundays, 11 a.m. and

7 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da

Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at

11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sundays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 28, Rua de Santa Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and

7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 354.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—

No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays

7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory.

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors

Barbosa and Da Costa, Philadelphia, and Dr.

Rew of New York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas

41 A.

Dr. William Frederic Eisenlohr, German Physi-

cianist. Office: 2, Rua General Camara. Consulting

hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Briazay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of

Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary

passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids,

tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical

operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p.m. Rua da

Quitanda, No. 40.

Enas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and

civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in

S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa, No. 20 A—

S. Paulo.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20

Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S

AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 7.—On sale,

the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,

German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-

ING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from

noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*

at Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor.

W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,

papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be

readily received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-

delaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—

No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, and local. Reading room

from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours

from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues,

President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary.

R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

## SEA SICKNESS

## ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy. Nectandra Amara against the distressing seasickness and all the other ailments and complaints of the stomach and intestines, so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So often known as the result of contact with this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th inst., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician, Dr. Brnani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he has made on board the mail steamer *Ondina*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator José de Almeida, who suffered from colic pain; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other, the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparation of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manzon, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manzon.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, A. Amelia Lacand.

Miss Richardson's letter runs:

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra for sea sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:

"R. 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda, I have used your remedy for sea sickness, and I have used it on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the breeze and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its power on a gentleman travelling from Santa Rita station to Juiz de Fora, and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes. I can prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours,—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposits in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 71 (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was yesterday quoted at 230.4 in Buenos Aires.

—The present government of Uruguay is reducing its army, and is making economies wherever possible in administration expenses.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that Sr. Pascual Corte has left for Rio de Janeiro on a confidential mission from the Italian government.

—It is stated that ex-President Alonso, the deposed chief magistrate of Bolivia, is going to Europe. An asylum for deposed presidents would now fill a long-felt want.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that during the recent earthquake disturbances, the village of Cacilia, in Bolivia, was completely destroyed, and that a volcanic eruption followed which completely covered the site of the village. Many lives were lost and the survivors fled from the place. A great many people had taken refuge in the church, whose walls fell in, crushing many people.

—On Wednesday evening (April 12), a heavy goods train, composed of two engines and 27 wagons mostly laden with cattle, which left Minas (Uruguay) at 7:15 p.m. went off the line at kilometre 98, owing to part of the line having been washed away by rain. The two engines and ten of the wagons left the track, some of the latter being overturned. Several of the cattle were killed, and a number of the others escaped. It being impossible to follow them in the darkness of the night, there were a number of men on the train, but all of them escaped unhurt. A gang was sent on yesterday to repair the damage.—Montevideo Times.

—Fears are still entertained of a revolution in the province of Buenos Aires, and federal troops are being sent to La Plata. The trouble arises from a refusal of Governor Irigoyen to accept certain election returns, which he considers fraudulent.

—A very serious mistake was made at a hospital in Santiago del Estero, Argentina.

The cook by mistake sent up to dinner on Sunday a plate of grated cheese, mixed with arsenic, which was intended to kill mice. Fourteen people, including the dispenser and five sisters of charity, soon felt the effects of the poison and sent for the doctor, who attended them at once. All were soon out of danger, except the cook and a nurse, who were more dangerously poisoned than the others.

—We see by the *B. A. Standard*, that the Buenos Aires Diamond Jubilee Committee desire to make known the fact that though no steps have yet been taken for building the new Sailors Home, they have had many meetings regarding the matter, the last meeting having taken place on Tuesday (April 4). The funds at the disposal of the committee amount to \$47,000 m/c. This sum has been found insufficient for the purpose. The committee has been to get a building erected for \$50,000 m/c but for this amount it has been found extremely difficult to get a plan which would give the necessary accommodation and yet be satisfactory from an architectural point of view. The committee have however, now obtained a plan which they think will meet the needs of the case, and in the course they hope to have it elaborated. The committee trust that the considerable balance still required for the completion of the building and for many inevitable expenses will be provided.

—Barely three years ago the Chilis road out in the Union suburb of Montevideo was scarcely wide enough to accommodate the fashionable traffic making use of it on their way to the rancho of a certain Don Marcos, who declared himself the owner of a "saint," alleged to possess the usual miracle-working powers of all the kindred of that ilk. Don Marcos was rapidly making his fortune out of the business of selling "holy oil" guaranteed to be second to none. Eminent included, until the parish priest of the locality finding the rival concern seriously affecting his weekly receipts obtained a declaration from the Bishop that Don Marcos' saint was no longer enjoying the protection of the Church, and as a consequence her ladyship speedily eclipsed! It must be assumed that the Bishop's order also affected the "holy oil," for both Don Marcos and his wife, since died in a most natural manner, and the last heard of the miraculous lady image is that it is in the judicial deposit waiting sale to the highest bidder under order of the Probate Court. To what base ends may we not come!—Review, Buenos Aires.

## SAN PAULO GAS CO.

A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was a fine "Easter egg" for the shareholders of the San Paulo Gas Company, of which the directors' report was issued at the end of March. This enterprise works under a concession from the government of the state of San Paulo, which does not expire until 1927, but even then the works remain in possession of the company. The quoted share capital is £250,000 in £10 shares, and in addition, £30,000 in 5 per cent. Debentures has been issued. These latter securities, however, are not quoted. For the first 12½ years of the company's existence the dividends were at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; for one year there was no dividend, after which came a 5 per cent. dividend, increasing until it has again been brought up to 10 per cent. For 1898 the revenue shows a net profit on the year's working of £28,830, making, with £1,304 brought forward from previous year, a total of £30,134. After paying debenture interest, and providing for an interim dividend, paid in September last, there is an available sum of £16,875. Out of this a balance dividend takes £12,500; £3,000 is placed to reserve account, and £1,375 is carried forward. The company having been approached by the San Paulo Railway, as to the lighting of their new passenger station in the City of San Paulo by electricity, the directors considered it a favourable opportunity for erecting an "electric light works," and they have contracted for an installation sufficiently large for the supply of the stations, with an ample reserve to meet the requirements of other customers. The plant has been arranged for such future extensions as may from time to time be considered advisable. In June last, certain debentures were offered exclusively to the shareholders, and these were over-applied for. Towards the end of this year a further issue will be made to cover the cost of the electric light plant. The £10 shares of the company are quoted at about 16½-17½, which, on a 10 per cent. dividend basis, should make them worth buying.

A certain representative of the Young Men's Christian Association who informed a lady friend of his that his object in life was to save young men was perhaps rather startled at the innocent request of his fair listener to "Save a good one for me." This is certainly up-to-date, and perhaps young ladies on the look out for a mate will subscribe to these useful institutions, thus add to their business of the matrimonial agencies.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PHLOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BURNOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, ANO  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
nachf.

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000

Realized do . . . . . " 900,000

Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

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Capital ..... £ 1,000,000

Idem paid up ..... 800,000

Reserve fund ..... 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Fra. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for £2.500, 4 dozen boxes for £12.500 and One dozen boxes for £20.000.

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**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits In suspense. . Rs. 9.075.923\$568

on 30th June 1898.

**OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

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Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**THE "BIG WOODS" OF BRAZIL.**

In his letters on the River Plate republics, Mr. Frank G. Carpenter includes a very interesting description of a visit to the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso, lying above Paraguay on the headwaters of the Paraguay river. He says:

"I have already written how in coming to Asuncion I sailed as far as from New York city to Omaha into South America on large river steamers. I can go just as much further by steam into the very heart of this continent, or further than Philadelphia to Salt Lake City. The limit of steam navigation is now Cuyaba, Brazil, the capital of Matto Grosso, and the metropolis of a vast country of undeveloped resources.

The first man to penetrate this region by steam was an American. His name was Capt. Thomas J. Page. He was commander of the steam launch Alpha, of our navy, and upon this little ship in 1859 he pushed his way inland 2,700 miles from the Atlantic. To-day Brazilian mail steamers go over the same route twice a month, and there are steamers leaving here weekly for Cuyaba. The Paraguay river for half the journey is everywhere twenty feet deep, while its average depth is said to be forty-five feet.

In going from Asuncion to Cuyaba you pass through a region which is most picturesque. Crossing the boundary of Paraguay, you enter the great province of Matto Grosso, which is an upland in itself. As you go north the Paraguay river narrows, the scenery becomes wild, and you steam in and out among mountains upon the bases of which grow fern trees and giant palms. The banks are covered with a wooded mass of vegetation. The trees are tall and bound together with vines and creepers. You could not make your way through them with an ax or a knife.

There are all kinds of wild birds, and you get many shots from the steamer. There are alligators everywhere, and if you rise early you may now and then see tigers swimming across the river.

Further north, if you throw a dynamite cartridge into the water the dead fish will soon rise on all sides of you, and you can within a few minutes pick up enough to fill half your boat. Here and there you pass farm houses cut out of the woods. At some of these the boat stops for fresh meat, taking the beaves on board and killing them there. There are frequent forests of palms scattered along the river.

About two days' ride above Asuncion, just over the Brazilian line, a forest-covered island, thirteen hundred feet high, springs up ahead of you and seems to stop your progress. As you approach it you see that there is a channel at the west side wide enough for the boat to go through. This island is known as the Mountain Gate. The land about it is said to be so unhealthy that, as one of the authorities states, even the trees are potted and the neighborhood certainly are.

As you proceed further the animal life increases. Deer are frequently seen and among them some almost pure white. The birds are of the most gorgeous plumage, that of the toucan resplendent in the brightest reds and blues. The alligators now become more numerous, and you are frequently approached by Indians who have tiger skins for sale. A good skin will bring from \$5 to \$10. In addition to this, there is sometimes a bounty paid for such skins. There is one man on the river who has made quite a little fortune by killing tigers. He has killed 193 and has received in the neighborhood of \$2,000 for them. He got \$10 apiece for the skins and the cattle owners paid him a bounty of \$5 per tiger.

Other things offered for sale are parrots and monkeys. The prices are low, and you can have them almost for the asking. You can also buy bows and arrows, Indian baskets and hammocks. The hammocks are expensive. Some are made of the brilliant feathers of tropical birds and cost as high as \$200 apiece.

The province of Matto Grosso is one of the largest in Brazil. It is as large as one-sixth of the whole United States, not including our outlying possessions. It forms the southern central half of the country. The greater part of it has never been explored, and it is as wild to-day as it was when Sebastian Cabot made his way up the Paraguay river only a few years after America was discovered.

Matto Grosso is a land of gold and diamonds, of vast pastures, of impenetrable forests, of rubber and cacao, and, in fact, in its possibilities, one of the richest lands of the globe.

This territory is to be reached only by the Parana and Paraguay river systems. It has no railroads connecting it with the rest of Brazil, and its people rely for their supplies upon the steamers of the Parana system. Every bit of imports is brought over 2,700 miles by river boats, and the officials, who as a rule come from Rio Janeiro, must travel a thousand miles further.

At Coimbra, Brazil, 1,870 miles from Buenos Aires, you see upon the west bank of the Paraguay the first village of any size for a distance of 700 miles on that side of the river. So far all the settlements have been on the east bank of the river, the country to the west being almost entirely wild. At Coimbra there is a Brazilian fort. Further on you come to the little village of Albuquerque, with low, wooded mountains behind it, and about 175 miles further the steamer stops at Corumba.

Corumba is over 2,200 miles from the Atlantic. It is almost as far inland by water as Salt Lake City is from New York by rail. It is the chief port of Matto Grosso. Here is located the only custom house of the province, and the officers come on board and open your baggage.

The steamer stops long enough for you to get a good view of the city. It is situated on a hill, commanding the country for miles. There are woods about the city, and the place is picturesque. It has the usual Spanish buildings of stucco and tiles, with palm trees growing here and there in the garden.

There is a beautiful plaza in the center of Corumba, about which are some of the principal stores. There is a great deal of thrift to be observed among the merchants. The city does a large business, the most of which is managed by French, Italians and Strasburg Jews.

Goods are sent out from here to different parts of the interior. There is a mule route to Bolivia, the nearest town being San José de Chiquito, which is 280 miles away. The journey takes fourteen days, and it is very expensive. Mules are costly, and you cannot get a good one for less than \$100 in gold. You must lay in a good supply of canned goods, for those who try to live off the country fare poorly. There are few horses. They are subject to a peculiar disease, which affects their hind quarters, and their place has been largely taken by cows and bulls. Bullocks are used for carts and also for riding, a good riding bull lock bringing a good price. The bullock is not a bad saddle animal. Its gait is a shambling trot or pace, and after you become used to it, it is not at all unpleasant. The animals are directed by reins which are tied to their horns. They are often used to pack goods and, indeed, take the places that horses have in our country.

It is shortly after you leave Corumba that you pass out of the Paraguay river, and enter the San Lorenzo. The San Lorenzo is not so big as the Paraguay. In the Paraguay proper steamers draw as much as nine feet, while those to which you change at Corumba do not draw over five. It takes about twelve hours to reach the San Lorenzo river from Corumba, and you sail a day and a half until you enter the Cuyaba river, up which you steam to the city.

The steamers are always crowded, 200 often being taken in one little boat. The whole journey from Corumba to Cuyaba requires six days, and the fare is \$7 in gold. It is one of the cheapest steamship trips of the world. This price includes your meals—coffee in the morning, breakfast at 10 a.m. and dinner in the evening.

The scenery of the San Lorenzo and Cuyaba rivers is very tropical. There are many palms. There are cotton trees which have balls of cotton upon them as big as oranges. Others have blossoms of a silky fiber which hangs down in great cones of white. This stuff is used by the people for making pillows.

Cuyaba has about 20,000 people. It is a surprisingly good city for its location and very much up-to-date. It has newspapers, hospitals and schools. It has water works, a street car line and a cathedral. In its college French, English and Portuguese are taught, and in its orphan asylum there are 300 boys. The town was founded in 1722, being laid out in Portuguese style with a very pretty plaza and park. It is situated about two miles from the river and you can ride to it on one of the tame cows or you may go on a street car drawn by mules.

The country surrounding Cuyaba is rich agriculturally, and I am told there is much gold in the hills about the city. The cathedral is said to stand over a gold lode, and on the edge of the town there are mines which are still worked by the Portuguese. I have met several Americans who have been mining gold in this part of Brazil, but so far none of them have struck it very rich. It does not need very sharp eyes to see that gold exists, for after a heavy tropical rain the boys go out and search for grains of gold in the street. It is said that they are often well paid for their trouble. There are also diamond mines not far off in the interior, but I am told that the best diamonds have so far been found much further north.



**Collegio Americano Fluminense.**

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAVONA GLENN,  
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**F. W. SPRENGER**

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Has received a large stock of English and Scotch goods of the best quality for winter wear, and is prepared to supply a list of the latest London fashions. Fit and promptitude guaranteed. Specialties in Cricket and Lawn Tennis suits. Prices moderate.

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Commodious, well furnished house, on St. Theresa. Apply at

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Mr. and Mrs. Forrest having three children 2 living in São Felix would like to correspond with a thorough English governess, born and educated in England, speaking no other language preferred; must be able to teach music (piano). Address London & Brazilian Bank, Bahia. (21.)

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Board and Lodgings in one of the best localities, convenient for sea-bathing, and only ten minutes from Barra station. Information at this office.

**PRICE'S**

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive grounds.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. Lefebvre & Co., 35 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

**Hotels.****THERESOPOLIS****GRANOE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS**

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CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

"Monteiro Jr. & C., 38, "Visc. Inhamã.

"Soares & Niemeyer, 6, "da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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**VILLA HUMAYTÁ.**

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

**No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ**

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under present management. Shower and swimming baths; good tendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-maintained bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

**ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL**

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On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

**RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**

As cricket and lawn-tennis have already started at the Paysandu C.C., and will shortly be commencing on the grounds of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association it may be interesting to glance at the prospects of sport during the ensuing cool season from the Association point of view.

They have lost some good all-round men.—Brooking, who has made a name for himself in Buenos Aires and whose performances we often see lauded in "The River Plate Sport and Pastime".—Wheatley, who, we hope however, is only a temporary absentee.—Unwin, who will probably distinguish himself in São Paulo.—and others. The popular president and founder of the R. C. A. A., Mr. Cox, will be in Europe until September, and his absence will be much felt, whilst we shall miss also the familiar forms of "Topsy" Mawson and Conolly from the cricket field.

Still, however, they have the Morrisseys, a host in themselves, with "Robert" as a pattern to all young cricketers both in batting and bowling, though some prefer Neville Jackson's excellent Haileybury form. They are rather hard up for wicket keepers in Icarahy but Francis will probably give them a hand, or lend them two,—whilst amongst their bowlers Roberts, better known as "Bobs", has already distinguished himself at Paysandu and is now residing on the Association side of the bay.

Owing to the majority of the good men in Rio belonging to both clubs there will always be a difficulty in arranging the teams for R. C. A. A. v. Paysandu C. C. matches, but it will be done this year with the least possible friction on both sides.

Elworthy and Routh will strengthen Rio a good deal at the expense of Santos, and we hope to have a couple of most excellent matches against the State of São Paulo this year.

The games between the Banks always excite a lot of interest and it is probable that the B. B. S. A. will have to lower their colours this year as it being even doubtful if they can raise a team as strong of their best men, Gibaud, Smyth and Mawson will be away. The L. and R. P. B. appear to be the favourites.

As regards Lawn Tennis, there are now three courts ready on the Association grounds, two quite new and looking as smooth and firm as a billiard table. Several fixtures have been arranged and will doubtless be keenly contested, but it is to be hoped that the tournament to commence on 29th June will be a great success, and especially that it will resolve the vexed question as to who is the better player, Barry or Henderson, both of whom are generally considered stronger than anyone else in Rio.

Three dates have been left open for base-ball and we trust our American friends will show us some good contests, as the game is a decided novelty to many and will be of great interest. The Athletic Sports come off as usual on the 15th August and we hear that the Committee are going to spare no efforts to make them a success. We hope Maury will run again but not spread-eagle the field as he did last year.

Of course we have N. W. Jackson, the Robinsons, brothers, Matheson etc., and we hear of some new men mentioned as sprinters; but what we want are more entries, and more men in training beforehand.

The Committee have requested us to make known that they will extend a cordial welcome to all who can come to the ground at Icarahy on their opening day, the 3rd of May. The Association is to play the United Banks and we expect to see a good game.

We think everyone will be surprised to see the vast improvement in the ground, in fact it was almost hoped to have a grass pitch, but it was considered safer to play on matting on a casahuate foundation.

The fixtures cards, a final proof of which is in our hands, will be ready on the opening day and may be had on application to the secretary, Mr. Harold Evers.

**CRICKET AT PAYSANDU.**

The second practice match of the season came off on Friday last, on the Paysandu ground, when the president matched a team against the vice-president. Great interest was taken in the game by a large number of spectators including many ladies. The day was all that could be desired both for players and spectators. The vice-president winning the toss elected to bat and sent in Routh and Ridgeway who made notable stands against the bowling and justified Stacey's judgment by making the top scores. Wucherer's bowling for the president's side was most effective and only allowed Routh, Ridgeway and Hargreaves to get into two figures, while five wickets fell for ducks eggs. The innings closed with 85 on the board. The president's team going in, some good cricket was shown by Ginn, Roberts and Skeby, but Smyth piled on the runs for his side without showing more than good luck. The bowling of Dick Robinson was as effective for the president's team as Wucherer's was for the vice-president, and the last wicket fell for 64, leaving the vice-president the winner by 21 runs.

The committee, unable to go to any large expenses, has none the less found the means of making a comfortable dressing room on the ground, and a new cricket pitch. These improvements and the new lawn-tennis court should go a long way towards the success of the club this season.

The committee should endeavour this year to encourage players to indulge in some prac-

tice at the nets after business hours, as play once a week is not sufficient to "keep the eye in".

The score was as follows:

**PRESIDENT'S TEAM**

J. B. Mawson, c. and b. Robinson	5
V. Tatam, run out	1
O. Wucherer, b. Routh	0
A. Smyth, b. Robinson	0
E. Roberts, c. and b. do.	30
A. Skeby, c. Hargreaves, b. do.	8
F. Davis, c. Stacey, b. do.	0
N. F. Ginn, b. do.	11
H. D. Prain, b. do.	0
J. Richards, b. do.	0
T. D. Bunn, not out	0
Extras	3

Total. . . . . 64

**VICE-PRESIDENT'S TEAM**

J. Routh, c. Smyth b. Wucherer	19
A. Ridgeway, b. do.	23
E. C. Manners, b. do.	0
R. Robinson, b. do.	3
A. Stevens, b. do.	8
E. King, b. do.	0
H. Joins, b. do.	0
H. Hargreaves, not out	12
M. Fletcher, c. Roberts b. Smyth	7
I. Fairbairn, c. Roberts b. Wucherer	0
H. W. Stacey, b. do.	0
Extras	13

Total. . . . . 85

**C. B. MAWSON v. J. B. MAWSON.**

A most interesting match was played on Sunday last by the two teams captained by the two brothers Mawson. The chief features of the game were Stacey's 21, not out, as he considers himself a sort of superannuated veteran before his time, and Wucherer's top score of 25 that showed he can handle the willow as skillfully as the ball. Looking at the teams from last year's standpoint we would have backed C. B. Mawson's team as it had new blood in addition to safe players, but the safest players had the worst luck. Ginn is improving rapidly in bowling and R. Robinson will break his existing records as the season advances if he keeps up his present form. The scores were as follows:

A. Skeby, b. Davis	0
A. Stevens, b. Robinson	1
O. Wucherer, c. Tatam, b. Robinson	25
F. Mawson, c. Davis, b. Robinson	20
N. F. Ginn, b. Mawson	9
C. Lefebvre, b. Robinson	0
H. W. Stacey, not out	21
M. Fletcher, l. b. w., b. Robinson	0
I. Richards, c. Tatam, b. Robinson	2
E. Stuart, b. Mawson	1
H. Joins, b. Mawson	0
A. Murray, c. and b. Robinson	9
Extras	5

Total. . . . . 93

F. Davis, c. and b. Wucherer	3
V. Tatam, b. do.	7
H. Hargreaves, b. Ginn	5
C. Robinson, do.	4
R. Robinson, run out	10
C. Mawson, b. Ginn	10
H. D. Prain, c. Fletcher, b. Ginn	1
O. Rolls, b. Mawson	0
T. Fairbairn, b. do.	0
L. W. Makin, not out	0
A. MacNair stumped Stacey, b. Mawson	0
A. Shaw, b. Ginn	1
Extras	6

Total. . . . . 47

**LAWN TENNIS.**

PAVSANDU' C. C. AND UNITED BANKS.

This match was played on the Paysandu ground on Friday 21st inst. and resulted in a victory for the Banks by 5 matches to 4. The score was as follows:

P. Barry and A. Tootal (U.B.)	beat N. Dickson and S. Sheppard	4-6; 6-4; 6-1.
" " "	beat C. Henderson and V. Tatam	6-0; 6-4.
" " "	beat A. Weigall and C. Robinson	6-2; 6-4.
F. Youle and H. Weigall (U.B.)	lost to A. Weigall and C. Robinson	1-6; 0-6.
" " "	lost to C. Henderson and V. Tatam	4-6; 4-6.
" " "	beat N. Dickson and S. Sheppard	w.o. — Dickson and S. Sheppard retired.
H. Smyth and C. Mawson (U.B.)	lost to A. Weigall and C. Robinson	5-7; 1-6.
" " "	lost to C. Henderson and V. Tatam	3-6; 4-6.
" " "	beat N. Dickson and S. Sheppard	w.o. — Dickson and S. Sheppard retired.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

APR. 16.—The U. S. commissioners for Samoa will leave on the 25th inst. for Apia. It is calculated in New York that the wheat harvest for 1899 will not now reach half the quantity gathered in 1898.

There are 42,000 men enlisted in the new Cuban army which is to replace the American army of occupation, and 6,000 officers.

Mr. Secretary Hay has notified the Spanish government that the 20 million dollars stipulated in the treaty of peace are now ready for delivery, but payment will only be made in New York.

APR. 17.—A Mr. Hutchison has succeeded in inventing an apparatus for making the deaf hear, which is said to have given excellent results.

The British cruiser "Raleigh", which reached New York to-day, received a most enthusiastic reception from the people.

The commission arbitrating on the limits question between Great Britain and Venezuela has decided in favor of the latter country.

No import duties will be collected in American ports on wood imported from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, by a special decree issued to-day.

The government has resolved to support by force of arms, if necessary, its claim for compensation against the republic of Honduras for the assassination of the American citizen, Frank Pears.

The question of the Nicaragua canal is becoming a troublesome one and it is feared that new complications will arise.

APR. 18.—The New York Herald says that the Tagalos are about to nominate a commission to arrange terms of peace with the Americans.

The battleship "Chicago" has left New York on a voyage of circumnavigation. She is expected to arrive in Rio on the 27th August, where she will probably remain until the 10th September.

The Mexican government has bought 32,000 Remington rifles in the United States.

Trials have been made of a new compressed air motor for use in traction.

Manilla telegrams state that the Tagalos have moved the seat of their government from San Fernando to Parac, a town 118 kilometers from Manilla and 48 to the north of where the insurgents have fixed their headquarters.

APR. 19.—The government is about to recall the volunteers that went to the Philippines in the first instance, and to replace them by fresh troops.

The "Murbhead" has been ordered to accompany the "Newark" to Samoa.

News has been received by the government that a detachment of soldiers, going to the relief of some Spanish prisoners in Baler, the capital of the province of Principe in the Philippines, fell into a Tagalo ambush, but details are not yet forthcoming from official sources, although Admiral Dewey has confirmed the general facts.

## Spain.

APR. 16.—The legislative elections took place to-day, and no disturbance has been reported from any part of Spain.

General Rios has telegraphed to his government advising the sending of officers to Aguinaldo to treat for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in his power, and adds that General Otis has offered to release 1,500 Tagalos who are his prisoners in compensation for the release of an equal number of Spaniards.

APR. 17.—Several of the Madrid papers say that Don Jaime de Bourbon is actually on the march from the frontier, accompanied by the well known Carlist chief Cerral Alto.

Sr. Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, has been instructed to come to an agreement with the French government as to the steps to be taken in view of the new taxes imposed by Great Britain on foreign wines imported into that country.

While the complete returns of the elections have not yet been made, it is now known that they did not pass off as peacefully as first reported, as disturbances took place in Cadiz, Bilbao and other places.

APR. 18.—The election returns in Spain known up to the present are as follows: Silvela has 180 members, Polavieja 33, the Duke of Tetuan 18, Gamaza 30, Romero 5, ultramontanes 30, liberals 86, republicans 15, and Carlists 4.

Tribunals of honor sitting on the conduct of Spanish officers during the late campaign have erased the names of General Tejero and Col. Zamora from the army list.

APR. 19.—During some blasting operations on the railway line at Santander, 14 of the men were killed and many others wounded owing to the dynamite charge having been badly tampered.

A hurricane has passed over San Sebastian, causing a great destruction of property. One person was killed by lightning.

Sr. Emilio Castelar who has been elected deputy for Murcia has decided to resign his seat on account of his small majority. (In Great Britain and the United States, the fact

of having only a small majority would be all the more reason for keeping the seat in the interest of the party.)

During the elections at Tortosa, in Taragona, the municipal employees fired on the electors and killed one man. The body was buried to-day, and as a mark of public indignation the whole business of the town was suspended to attend the funeral.

Telegrams from Manilla say that the Tagalos have arms, ammunition, and provisions sufficient to withstand the Americans for a long time yet without receiving any fresh supplies. The interior of the island of Luxon is said to be quite tranquil, with food in abundance.

General Correa, the minister of war in the Sagasta cabinet, died to-day.

## Great Britain

APR. 16.—The Duke of Devonshire has announced his intention of not only resigning his position in Lord Salisbury's cabinet as Lord President of the Council but also his determination to retire from public life. (As Lord Hartington, the Duke had a chance of becoming prime minister as a member of the liberal party, but becoming a unionist on the home rule question, he lost it. He is only 66 years of age which is young as statesmen go.)

Telegrams from Hong Kong say that the inhabitants of part of the newly annexed territory near Kowloon have rebelled again.

APR. 17.—The Times referring to the reported retreat of General Lawton from the positions he had occupied close to Manilla credits the news, but attributes it to the discouragement of the American troops in face of the dilatory tactics of the Tagalos in a bad climate in the unhealthy season. The same paper adds that the United States will insist on the complete occupation of the whole Philippine islands.

The Financial News counsels the English merchants to make an effort to secure the trade of all the countries in South America which they are now gradually losing through American competition.

The consular enquiry which is going on in Samoa has heard the evidence of several English witnesses who positively state that the manager of the German plantation prepared the ambush in which British and American sailors were killed.

The death of the Duchess of Marlborough is announced. (We wonder which Duchess it is.)

A telegram from Manilla published in London says that General Lawton has been forced to evacuate the positions he has occupied owing to the small forces at his disposal, and adds that it will require 100,000 men to ensure the complete pacification of the islands. The latest news was that large bands of the enemy were concentrating near Pasig.

At the request of the German government, the manager of the plantation where the British and American sailors were caught in an ambush in Samoa, has been set at liberty.

The cotton manufacturers in Lancashire threaten to close their factories if the strikers persist in their attitude.

The British squadron sent to salute the Italian sovereigns in Sardinia have been passed in review by King Humbert at Anagni.

The British troops have dislodged the Chinese who attempted to oppose their occupation of the new Kowloon territory, killing several and forcing the rest to submit. The union jack has been raised in the chief strategic points of the districts.

APR. 19.—The "Times" publishes a telegram to-day saying that the court of cassation intends to hurry up its decision on the Dreyfus case and to refuse to open up the original trial as the document falsified by Col. Henry does not introduce any new feature into the case. (As the court has not yet given its decision, this rumor is just a trifle previous.)

Another rumor runs that in the event of the court refusing to re-open the Dreyfus case, the government has resolved to pardon the prisoner. (Considering that the prevailing opinion outside of France is that the man had not a fair trial, that much of the evidence against him is open to suspicion, and that religious prejudice was largely mixed up in the case, the government would be only acting in the best interests of France to give the benefit of the doubt to the unfortunate man, and so stop the exposure of the rotten system of justice (so-called) which prevails in France at the present time.)

Telegrams from Manilla say that some men from the U. S. cruiser "Yorktown" having gone ashore to succor some Spaniards, fell into a Tagalo ambush and that an officer and 14 sailors are missing.

Mr. Brodrick announced in the house of commons that an agreement had been arrived at between the United States, Germany and Great Britain on the Samoan question.

To-day was primrose day, and the Primrose League celebrated the occasion as usual by decorating the statue of Lord Beaconsfield at Westminster. Mr. Balfour, speaking on the spot, said the league was the safeguard and the bulwark of church and state. (This will impress many as strange language at the feet of one whose race only a few years ago was denied admission to parliament.)

It is announced in London that the Tagalos have occupied Zamboanga, the capital of the island of Mindanao, and captured the gunboats sold by the Spaniards to the Americans,

together with 7,000 Manners and a quantity of ammunition.

## France.

APR. 16.—A new play by Victorien Sardou entitled "Robespierre" has met with an exceptional success in Paris.

News from Brussels says that all the coal miners in Liège and Charleroi have gone out on strike.

The Figaro has begun the evidence of Col. Picquart before the court of cassation. In the part already published he strongly insisted on his own honesty and the innocence of Dreyfus.

Deputy Barthou, ex-minister of the interior, has delivered a speech in which he declared his earnest belief in the innocence of Dreyfus.

APR. 17.—In the continuation of his evidence published in the Figaro, Col. Picquart gave his reasons why he believed Dreyfus innocent and how he came to suspect Esterhazy. He also refuted the accusations made against himself of having falsified the "petit bleu".

King Oscar of Sweden visited the President to-day while passing through Paris on his return from Biarritz.

A wall of the wheat market in Sorigny-sur-Vire fell to-day killing four people outright, but it is feared that others have been buried in the ruins. Many people who were in the market at the time had narrow escapes.

APR. 18.—In the third part of the deposition of Col. Picquart now published by the Figaro, he attempted to prove that there was an agreement between General Gouze and the late Col. Henry to stop the enquiry into the conduct of Esterhazy.

President Loubet to-day gave a banquet to King Oscar of Sweden.

The news is published in Paris of a great fire at Pointe-a-Pitre in Guadalupe where already 500 houses and cabins have been destroyed and the fire had not been diminished. The cause of the fire is attributed to arson.

APR. 19.—Senator Trarieux has directed a letter to the President asking him to take the necessary precautions to prevent the assassination of Dreyfus which has been planned by his adversaries.

In the continuation of his evidence published by the Figaro to-day, Col. Picquart maintained that the treason attributed to Dreyfus was continued after his condemnation.

The fire in Guadalupe has been got under, but the damages sustained have been appraised at over three millions of francs.

Don Jaime de Bourbon, who was said to be heading a Carlist revolt, has returned to his regiment in Grodno, Russia, he being a lieutenant in a Hussar regiment there.

APR. 20.—The court of cassation has decided to bring General Roget face to face with Col. Picquart, and the latter with Judge Bertulus. The president of the court of cassation has denied the reports that he was the one that supplied the "Figaro" with the official evidence that is now being published. (We should have thought that he was the very last person who should have been suspected.)

The fearful fire in Pointe-a-Pitre has made nearly 2,000 persons homeless, and on removing the ashes the bodies of 31 people were found completely carbonised.

The "Figaro" gives the evidence of Capt. Lebrun-Remault, who insisted that Dreyfus had confessed to him at the time of his degradation. The French papers generally publish the opinion that the majority of the judges of the court of cassation are opposed to the revision of the Dreyfus case on the ground that no new facts have been disclosed, but that the government will in all probability grant a free pardon to the prisoner.

## Germany.

APR. 16.—The Berlin papers all say that Great Britain has recognised that the Germans concerned in the Samoan troubles can only be tried and condemned by Germans.

APR. 17.—It is stated in political circles that the Emperor William is about to declare the city and suburbs of Berlin as a separate state.

APR. 19.—Herr Pellack, the electrician, has invented a method of transmitting 6,000 words per hour over a single wire.

Great alarm has been caused amongst the catholic clergy in Austria on account of the numbers of their flocks who are adopting the protestant religion. The chief verbs are amongst the officials of the court.

THE well known American correspondent and traveller, Richard Harding Davis, has recently undertaken to beat the regular postal service. He employed a messenger boy belonging to the District Messenger Service of London and sent him with letters to Philadelphia and Chicago. The messenger boy, Jagers, delivered his letters, had interviews with Mr. Channey Dewey and other prominent Americans, and returned to London ahead of the ordinary mail. This allowed Mr. Davis to win the bet which originated the commission, and the name of Jagers is likely to become a dictionary word meaning quick delivery, as "boy-cott" is a dictionary word meaning to be left severely alone. "Jagers" is now the name of all messenger boys in London, and to send a message from one house to another is already to "jagger" it.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The new coffee crop in the municipality of S. João da Boa Vista, São Paulo, is estimated at 463,517 arrobas.

—José Carlos wishes a surtax of 50 réis per 10 kilos on all coffee shipped in gunny-bags (sacos de antago). José Carlos is the man who claims the glory of having discovered some new taxes in the Argentine republic and of vowing that he wouldn't be happy until they were introduced into Brazil.

—The Opiniao of S. Carlos do Pinhal is informed that the new crop of coffee will be greatly damaged by café chicho, which is found in greater abundance than in the last crop. One planter, says the Opiniao, found that of the first picking it took 90 litres of cherries to yield an arroba (32 pounds) of coffee.

—We see by our London exchanges that Messrs. G. and C. Motta and O. Ribeiro have organized a company there, known as "Motta's Brazilian Coffee Company, Limited", to carry on business as coffee importers, growers and dealers, and as coffee grinders and keepers of coffee taverns and refreshment-houses. The capital is £ 4,000 in £ 1 shares.

—The 30,620,000 lb. of coffee sent from Mexico to the United States in 1898 brought, on an average 9.8 cents a pound in gold, or, approximately, 19.6 cents silver. Meantime, the Brazilian shipment of coffee to the United States fetched only 5.4 cents gold, or 10.8 in silver. There is said to be ample room for Mexican coffee-planters to increase their sales in the United States. They are not getting as good a price as the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans, who have done about as well as the Java planters in price. —Exchange.

## WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COFFEE.

This table, taken from a British consular report, relates to the world's production of coffee and the price obtained for the quantity named at Havre, France, during each of the periods set forth:

Crop	Price of "good average" per 50 kilos (112 lbs) —		
	Brazil, countr.	other countr.	total.
1874-75.....	3,843,500	4,385,400	8,130,000
1875-76.....	3,861,200	4,173,200	8,030,000
1876-77.....	3,294,000	4,550,000	7,840,000
1877-78.....	3,498,000	4,017,800	7,510,000
1878-79.....	4,178,000	4,300,000	8,010,000
1879-80.....	3,741,000	2,413,000	6,150,000
1880-81.....	5,535,000	4,803,000	9,750,000
1881-82.....	5,292,000	4,830,000	10,391,000
1882-83.....	5,714,000	5,040,000	11,280,000
1883-84.....	5,075,000	4,711,000	9,760,000
1884-85.....	6,211,000	5,229,000	11,440,000
1885-86.....	5,832,000	3,159,000	9,450,000
1886-87.....	6,120,000	4,185,000	10,310,000
1887-88.....	2,006,000	4,071,000	7,077,000
1888-89.....	3,715,000	3,361,000	7,070,000
1889-90.....	4,200,000	4,438,000	8,638,000
1890-91.....	3,308,000	3,590,000	7,097,000
1891-92.....	2,735,000	4,452,000	11,280,000
1892-93.....	3,104,000	3,000,000	6,100,000
1893-94.....	4,707,000	4,505,000	9,300,000
1894-95.....	6,080,000	4,917,000	11,650,000
1895-96.....	6,200,000	2,844,000	10,190,000
1896-97.....	8,680,000	5,938,000	12,650,000
1897-98.....	11,100,000	4,000,000	15,100,000

## CONTROL OF THE COFFEE MARKET.

In a recent issue of the Venezuelan Herald Señor M. J. Olavarría advanced a proposition for the formation of a league of all the coffee-producing countries, with the object of controlling and advancing the price of coffee. He estimates that the coffee producers of the Latin-American republics, under the conditions prevailing, are losing about \$16,000,000 per year, of which about one-half falls upon the Brazilian producers. Calculating the total production of the world at 13,000,000 bags of 132 pounds each, and the consumption at 12,000,000 bags, Mr. Olavarría considers that the fall in price is due to overproduction. He publicly appeals to the government of Venezuela to take the initiative by inviting the governments of other American coffee-producing countries to a conference, with a view to the formation of a coffee combination. The duties of this conference will be the restriction of the output, the formation of a central committee to control the sales, the imposing of a general export duty of five francs (\$1.00) per bag (the proceeds to be applied to buying up the surplus exports), and generally to take measures to increase consumption and decrease import duties on coffee in other countries. The production for all markets is to be restricted to 10,500,000 bags per annum, of which Brazil shall be permitted to export 1,600,000 bags, and the remainder be divided among all other countries. —Bureau of American Republics.

AN object lesson in successful business is given in the life story of Mr. Richard Cadbury who has recently died in Jerusalem at the age of 63 years. He inherited the business from his father, but by lavish advertising in all parts of the world in the most taking fashion he attained a success his father never dreamt of, and died a multi-millionaire. Strictly religious himself, he made all his 1,500 employees religious too, making them listen to a chapter of the Bible each day. Attentive to business he trained all his men in his methods and never had a strike. He was guide, philosopher and friend to his men, and his death was deeply regretted by all with whom he had come in contact. His well-spent life would have formed a theme on which Dr. Samuel Smiles would have loved to descant in his earlier days.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25th, 1899.

It is the general impression that the approaching international disarmament congress at The Hague will be unable to accomplish anything toward meeting the benevolent wishes of the young emperor of Russia. The situation is too critical and the rivalry between the great nations of the world is too strong, to permit any diminution in their military strength at the present moment. But it is possible that some agreement might be reached in regard to a suspension of further preparations, and of a gradual reduction in their military organizations to begin at some time in the future. England would not now consent to leave her distant possessions unprotected, and a very considerable military, as well as naval, force is required for this purpose. Russia also has distant possessions to protect, and in a somewhat lesser degree France, Germany and the United States are in a similar position. Under such conditions, disarmament is impossible. The Hague congress, however, might properly take up two questions closely related to general disarmament, and of equal importance. One of these is the adoption of some measure of international arbitration to which recourse shall be taken in specified cases. And the other question is that of partial disarmament—the smaller and poorer nations agreeing to disarm under a joint guarantee of protection from the great nations. This seems feasible, and would be of incalculable benefit to the nations in question, and to the general commercial prosperity of the whole world. In Europe, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Greece and the Balkan states might take advantage of such a guarantee to disband their armies, sell their naval vessels and employ their revenues in the liquidation of debts and the promotion of commerce and industry. All of South and Central America would naturally fall within the scope of such an agreement, and the burdens of heavy and unnecessary armaments could thus be laid aside. The advantages to these states would be incalculable. They need their revenues to develop their resources, to restore their waning prosperity, and to improve the condition of their people. Relieve them of the expense of maintaining armies and fleets, and we supply them with resources sufficient to meet all their requirements and enable them to reduce taxation at the same time. And the great nations will also derive benefit from the arrangement, for it will enable defaulting states to pay their debts, and it will give

an impetus to commerce and industry which can not fail to affect the whole civilized world. General disarmament may not be possible under existing conditions, but the disarmament of the smaller states is possible and would be of incalculable benefit to the whole world.

DURING the cholera scare in this country some four or five years ago, the sanitary authorities in São Paulo conceived the idea that watermelons are prejudicial to health and are a fruitful source of cholera. They therefore prohibited their sale. It so happened that the American colony at Santa Barbara, in that state, was largely employed in raising watermelons, and this prohibition rendered their crop valueless for that year. As no steps were taken to indemnify them for the loss, they sent their individual claims to the governor of the state, who took no notice of them. They then tried other means to get their claims considered, but up to the present without success. We do not enter into a discussion of the claims made, but on general principles it is most unjust that this case should go so long without consideration. The raising of watermelons is a legitimate industry, as much so as the raising of cattle. If, therefore, the sale of melons is prohibited, and the farmer is forced to incur a loss, through no fault of his own, then the state should indemnify him. Recently the government has indemnified a Rio Grande stock-raiser for cattle stolen by soldiers—which was right. But the state of São Paulo refuses to indemnify a small farmer for his crop of melons, which he was forbidden to sell. It seems to us that the latter is entitled to indemnity as well as the former. If it was true that his melons were dangerous to health because of the existence of cholera, then the whole community was benefitted by the prohibition and should bear the cost. In some countries, the state assumes the cost of killing animals suspected of having some infectious disease, which it is necessary to stamp out. Why then should not the state assume all responsibility for the destruction of crops considered prejudicial to health? The cases are parallel, and if the first is right, then so is the latter. In our opinion, the responsibility of the state ought to be definitely fixed in all matters pertaining to sanitary restrictions and quarantines—and for the very simple reason that the restrictions are for the public good, are temporary in effect, and are generally imposed suddenly and arbitrarily. Business men and travellers are often wholly unaware of the quarantines which they are subsequently compelled to meet, and it is unfair that the burdens and losses incurred should be charged to their private accounts. If a certain restriction is necessary to check the spread of an epidemic, or to prevent its admission, then the whole community is benefitted and should bear all the costs. To destroy a man's crop, or to burn his luggage, and then leave him to stand the whole loss, is grossly unjust.

SOME time ago we improved the opportunity, in discussing the question of necessary improvements to the water front and streets of this city, to advocate the use of asphalt or macadam on certain connecting streets for the benefit of cyclists. And we based our views on the need of providing young people with the means of healthful outdoor exercise. As we are now at the beginning of another cool season, we shall again revert to the same question. Enlightened states are now convinced of the value of such facilities for physical exercise, and they are year by year improving them. The best investment for the future a nation can make, is in the physical development of the people. Here there is a constant tendency toward degeneration because of the climate, and it is even more necessary than in colder climates to provide means for physical exercise. The schools should be provided with gymnastic equipments, and

liberal facilities should be given to the public to promote athletic sports of every description. Of course, the hard work undertaken by German and English athletic clubs is not to be expected in the tropics, but surely the lighter gymnastic exercises can be maintained here, and something can be done to induce young men and young women to spend more time out in the open air. And for this reason, we believe that it would be wise policy on the part of the government to pave some of the streets of this city for the special use of cyclists. When a new water front is built between the war arsenal and Botafogo, provisions can easily be made for a macadamized carriage drive, which this city does not possess, and a bicycle track, but it will be many years before such an improvement is realized. In the meantime, however, some of the back streets can surely be devoted to so good a cause as that of physical recreation.

TOMMY ATKINS in barracks may commit all the sins in the Decalogue, and find no apologist but Rudyard Kipling. In time of war, however, no nobler creature treads God earth than that self same Tommy. We know him at home and abroad, in peace and in war, on the barrack square and on the tentless battlefield. We know his virtues and his vices. But when we read that Tommy Atkins assassinates wounded dervishes after the battle of Oudhrman and fired on fleeing women and children—as we read in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 22nd inst.—our indignation knows no bound and our contempt for the writer is beyond the power of words to express. The traducer of the British soldier quotes a supposititious blue book laid before the house of commons as his authority. The only blue book presented on the subject was "Egypt, No. 1 (1899)" the principal part of which was reproduced in the *Times* of March 24th, and should be on the table of the *Journal* if it is on ours. There is not a word authorizing such a libel. There is a mass of evidence to prove the dervish wounded were well treated. The traducer of Tommy Atkins, on his own authority, is proved to have been animated by ignorance or malice—or both. Q. E. D.

IN the state of Pará there are some very burdensome taxes, including the export duty of 22% on rubber. These taxes produce considerable revenue, a part of which the governor of the state wishes to give to the federal government. The governor's intentions are doubtless patriotic, but his patriotism is misguided. He forgets, we fear, the existence of the tax-payer, who needs the money far more, and is much more entitled to it than all the governments in Brazil federal, state and municipal. If you are taking from him, governor, more money than you require, cease doing so. Let him keep the money that he has earned by his labor and he will use it in developing the resources of the state. If you will come to Rio, governor, and examine the accounts of the federal government, you will be astonished to see how much money is wasted and you will learn that your sympathy is wasted also. The federal government does not need money, governor; what it needs is to be taught to quit squandering. Until this lesson is learned, you would furnish only temporary relief, even if you should pour the whole wealth of Pará into the federal coffers. There is such a thing as a hereafter and both the federal and the state government will have to have money for future public expenditures. Let the tax-payer keep at least part of his surplus earnings and he will prepare with its sources of future revenue.

## RIO DE JANEIRO CITY IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 37th ordinary general meeting was held on March 28, at Winchester House, the Hon. Sidney Carr Glynn presiding. The chairman remarked that at their meeting last year, speaking on behalf of the board, he made certain promises and statements which he was sorry to say, had not been fulfilled. He was quite sure that the shareholders would acquit him of any intention to exaggerate, because on looking at the circumstances of the case at the time it appeared to him that he was fully justified in what he then said. The only thing necessary 12 months ago to complete the decree which would enable the company to negotiate with the government for the re-arrangement of their contract was the signature of the then President. This signature was withheld until the President retired from office, and the consequence was that from March to November nothing was done except that the company's representatives were pushing the matter forward as much as they could. In November the new President came into office, but so far he had not come to any definite conclusion about the business of the company. Negotiations had been going on in reference to the matter ever since the sudden collapse of the rate of exchange caused the debacle of their financial position. Every one that they had approached had admitted that the company had an undoubted claim, and they suggested that this should be met by some alteration in the contract. For the last eight or

nine years the shareholders had received no return on the capital which they subscribed to provide a system of the utmost importance to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro. During the period under review they had been obliged to forego the drawing and payment of the debenture bonds. That practically amounted to the neglect of their obligations. The general system was worked during 1898 to the satisfaction of the government, but the board could not conceal from themselves the fact that it was conducted with such rigid economy as to cause anxiety to themselves and their managers. The city of Rio de Janeiro was extending in a remarkable way, and when they again got into a proper position they would have a large increase of revenue to look forward to from year to year. Having provided for all current expenditure, the debenture interest, and the appropriation to the sinking fund, the revenue account showed a debit balance of £2,751. After charging the principal of the debentures falling to be redeemed during the year, amounting to £14,900, the redemption of which had been unavoidably postponed, there was a net deficiency of £17,651, which had been met by an appropriation from the reserve account. After expressing his belief that something would be done shortly to meet the just claims of the company he concluded by moving the adoption of the report.—Mr. F. Youle seconded the motion, which was adopted after some remarks from Mr. F. Gatto, one of the managers in Rio de Janeiro.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CHURCH MATTERS.

Sir.—Judging from the letters that have lately appeared in your paper, I think your correspondents are taking *The Church Echo* far too seriously. They are tilting at windmills, in fact, and are lending it a factitious importance which will only be misunderstood by its editors.

For what is *The Church Echo*, any way? Just a hotch-potch of snippets after the style of *Tit-Bits* and *Answers*, though immeasurably inferior even to them in interest and variety. For the rest, each fresh issue bears increasing evidence that it exists only to air the tenets of some half dozen amiable, and doubtless sincere eccentrics, which was certainly not the object for which it was ostensibly started.

It is an ephemeral publication, foredoomed to extinction after the first novelty has worn off; so why should people bother their heads about it? Leave it to its fate. As literature it is nowhere; as a leader of thought, . . . as a medium of news, utterly barren; as paper even, of practical utility, none. Properly conducted it might have done some good. It has only afforded a subject for ridicule.

Yours &c.,

X. Y. Z.

Rio, 20th April 1899.

Our correspondent "X. Y. Z." does *The Church Echo* a grievous injustice. It is impossible for any publication to please all tastes, and it would be uncharitable were the *Echo* able to do so. For our own part, we have found our young contemporary entertaining and useful. It affords a medium of communication between the chaplain and his congregation which a purely secular paper could not furnish. And it helps to arouse an interest in church questions which would otherwise lie dormant. To edit such a periodical is more difficult than most of us imagine. Were it written for clergymen alone, the task would be comparatively easy, for the editor would then know exactly what his readers require. And were it for church people alone, people with settled religious convictions, the task would still be easier. But the editor of *The Church Echo* has a very different task before him. The majority of his readers take their religion lightly—if we may use the expression—and they do not want serious and heavy theological discussions. And there are many more who want serious questions treated seriously. So the editor must perforce try to please all tastes. He can not help making his paper a hotch-potch, as "X. Y. Z." calls it, for he must give serious articles, church news, general news relating to the colony, and readable scraps to fill up. He perhaps made a mistake in showing a preference for ritualism,—but who of us has thus far not made mistakes? On the whole he has done remarkably well, and he has our best wishes for the success of his periodical. He will soon recover from his ritualistic indisposition, and then we shall hope to see *The Church Echo* all the brighter and stronger for the controversy which it tried to avoid—but couldn't.—Eds. News.

## S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

The social event of most interest to the British community of S. Paulo last week, was undoubtedly the marriage of D. Ottilia Paes de Barros to Mr. S. Crowther Smith, who, successfully resisting the attractions of his fair countrywomen, has thus hauled down his flag to a daughter of Brazil.

The bride's father is our distinguished *concedido* Dr. Antonio Paes de Barros. The ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian Church in the Rua 24 de Maio, the Portuguese version of the service being used.

The bride, who was supported by two younger sisters as bridesmaids, looked charming in white satin and orange hair. Mr. Stock and Dr. Gad officiated as groomsmen.



Owing to a recent family bereavement the wedding was a very quiet one, the attendance at the church being, for the same reason, not so large as it would otherwise have been. The happy pair left S. Paulo for Tubatê, en route for the River Plate, where, they will pass the honeymoon.

The second Cinderella of the new series took place on Thursday evening last under new management—that of Messrs. Howe and Davison—and everything went swimmingly as usual.

**Fado importante!** A verdant young exchange broker, a foreigner, who has just started in S. Paulo, had, the other day, a melancholy experience of the deceitfulness of man. Entering C. P. V. & Co's office, he had speech with the manager, who, it seems is disposed, notwithstanding the *crise que estamos atravessando*, to take a humorous view of things.

"I don't want any exchange to-day," he said; "but I have a piece of information which may be of service to you in your business—"

"Multissimo agradeço—"

"Nada. Of course it is strictly private; you must on no account mention my name in connection with the matter—"

"Não, senhor, não ha duvida—"

"Escute." The manager looked cautiously round the office, and finally whispered into the ear of the excited juvenile:

"O Banco de Jahu emprestou trezentos e noventa mil contos ao Governo!"

The youth gasped out his acknowledgments, and then skinned away at that peculiar pace which one may call the brokers' *unarcha quebrada*, wherein manly self respect and a desire to carry himself with dignity before the public, contend with a mild impulse to cast "appearances" to the winds, clutch his hat in his hand, and "scout" down the street like a scalded devil. Into the German Bank he tore like the flag end of a cyclone. Breathlessly, but respectfully, he intimated to the manager that he wished for a private interview.

"Was willen Sie?"

On this hint the broker entered the sweating room, closed the door mysteriously, took off his hat, and spoke over the back of his hand: "O Banco de Jahu emprestou trezentos e noventa mil contos ao Governo!"

What more occurred will never be known. The affair no doubt will be hushed up. The clerks in the outside office heard a heavy fall. "Was ist das?" asked Fritz, "what is that heavy fall?"

"Weiss nicht," growled Karl. "Exchange down again most likely." And the pair went on with their work with true Teutonic stolidity.

The broker burst out of the private office, and sped on his way like a young Macphee, till he reached the British Bank and saw E. looking blandly towards him.

"Er—can I speak privately with you a moment, Mr. E.? I have important informa—"

"What's up now?" said the weary manager. The broker bowed his head and murmured: "O Banco de Jahu emprestou trezentos mil contos—"

"Ora com os diabos! What do you take me for?" Get out of this man, with your Bank of Jahu! Can't you see I'm busy?"

An hour later the broker found out that there was no Bank of Jahu, and further, that the town was laughing at him. Steering up the Rua S. Bento under easy sail, he met L., on the opposite bank, going like a torpedo chaser. "Hailo G.," shouted the latter; stop a moment. I want to speak to you!"

"O que ha?" snapped G.

"I say—do you think the Bank of Jahu has got any money left? Because, if it has, perhaps you and I might arrange for the loan of a few thou—"

But before he could finish the young broker had disappeared into the "Becco do Inferno!"

NICODIMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 22 April, 1899.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A defalcation of 80,000\$ has been discovered in the Espírito Santo state treasury.

—Generoso Ponce (*loquitur*):—  
Then tremble, Pavao, in the midst of your glee.  
For you've not seen the last of Large Forests and me

—The proceedings of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro have been disturbed by disorderly spectators.

—The United States maintains only a consular agency at Mandos, which is at present administered by Mr. John C. Redman. So far as we can learn, no direct information has as yet been received at the United States legation from Mr. Redman in regard to the recent assault on his office.

—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro several attempts were made on Saturday to elect members of the supreme court of justice for trying the governor. In every instance, however, the proceedings became so disorderly that the chair was forced to suspend the sitting, and the chamber finally adjourned without having accomplished the desired result.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of yesterday conveys an interesting bit of information. It says that Senator Pinheiro Machado and General Carlos Telles are both embarking to-day on the same steamer. It is barely possible that the steamer will be compelled to take refuge in some intermediate lake port in distress, because of having so much explosive material on board.

—At Porto Alegre there is a military club that is political in its tendencies; but at Bagé army officers are not permitted to organize a club for social purposes. There is said to be much discontent among these officers, who are doubtless beginning to learn that the army's interference in politics has been disastrous for military men as well as for the rest of the nation.

—It is stated that at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, a Portuguese in six years saved 8,000\$ from the sale of the milk of a single cow. Such was the affection for this animal that he resolved to take her with him to Portugal. Finding, however, that this would cost him too much, he finally decided to take her photograph. He is said to have wept copiously when he bade farewell to his beloved cow.

—At half past 11 o'clock on the night of the 21st inst. the house of the owner of the salt works in Varzea da Jurubá was attacked by a corporal and other soldiers belonging to the garrison of Fort Floriano Peixoto. The attack lasted all night, but the soldiers were unable to effect an entrance and in the morning retired, promising to call again. It appears that even the name of the fort has a demoralizing influence on the garrison.

—The election of members of the supreme court of justice for trying the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been delayed by the action of the governor's partisans in the state legislature, who decided to adopt the tactics of withdrawing whenever a vote was about to be taken. They justify this action on the ground that ten of their number were (in their opinion, illegally) excluded by the chair's ruling from taking part in the impeachment proceedings.

—A Pará telegram of the 20th, published in Saturday's *Paiz*, says that, according to the *Provincia do Pará*, it is absolutely incorrect that the government granted licence to the American gunboat "Wilmington" to ascend the Amazon. The *Provincia* alleges that the American consul spoke to the governor about it, and that the latter said a licence would be required and offered his services to obtain it. The "Wilmington," however, did not wait, and sailed without the licence.

—After several days' fighting at Cuyabá the insurgents triumphed and the governor and legislature yielded to the demand for the annulment of the gubernatorial election held on the 1st ult. The legislature expressly declares that it acts under constraint and that in the electoral process there was no irregularity invalidating the election. Thus in the first test to which he has been subjected, President Campos Salles has failed to honor his pledge to maintain order. Perhaps that pledge was accompanied by a mental reservation excepting cases in which order is disturbed by his friends.

—In Petropolis on last Thursday Gov. Alberto Torres' followers made a demonstration in his honor.

Confound their politics.  
Blame blank their knavish tricks!  
On me your hopes don't fix—  
Good bye, my boys!

These are the sentiments of Dr. Bento Carneiro (blessed sheep) who on last Thursday resigned his seat in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro, alleging that politics in that state have drifted into a situation in which there is no longer any standing-ground for him.

—On Thursday three unsuccessful attempts were made in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro to take the vote for electing members of the supreme court of justice for trying the governor. On this occasion the latter's followers abandoned their usual tactics of withdrawal and, remaining in the chamber, interrupted the process of voting with violent protests and other noisy demonstrations that caused the chair to suspend the sitting. The chamber finally adjourned without the chair's having been able to obtain a vote. This day's work the *Gazeta da Noticia* with unbecoming sarcasm describes as a victory of the defenders of the sacred principles embodied in the state constitution and a shining example for the Brazilian republic.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 15th inst. were 239,334\$50 as against 294,004\$45 for the corresponding week of last year.

—An order for ten locomotives has just been placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works by the French government. This contract is said to be the first that France has placed in a foreign country for engines. Early delivery on the part of the makers for these ten high-speed passenger engines is given as the reason why the locomotives are ordered in this country.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 15.

—The following is a statement of the receipts of three railways for whose government is calling for tenders:

Sul de Pernambuco	Paulo Afonso	S. Francisco
1894. 593,674\$350	82,104\$334	560,223\$439
1895. 617,484\$628	87,314\$907	660,622\$622
1896. 673,702\$068	60,391\$342	818,997\$077
1897. 533,190\$046	58,439\$124	1,889,701\$015
1898. 609,628\$265	88,683\$397	1,189,111\$250

The expense is not stated.

—Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos, ex-director of the Central railway of Brazil, has been the recipient of an address from the Associação Commercial of Rio on the occasion of his leaving his charge, to which he has made a suitable reply.

—Mr. Jewell M. Makin has been appointed to the position of stockkeeper of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Makin thoroughly understands the duties of his important office, having had large experience in the River Plate, where he was for some time assistant stockkeeper on the Buenos Aires & Pacific railway while the department was being reorganised by Mr. Millar. Mr. Makin, we fancy, will have tougher work in the organisation of his present department than he had in the old.

—The Viação Paulista company has recently secured a revised contract with the municipality of São Paulo, which was signed by the prefect and directors on the 18th inst. The several concessions held by the company are unified in one concession, running 35 years, and giving an exclusive privilege for the streets now occupied by the company's lines. The company is obliged to maintain 1st- and 2nd-class tramcars, clearing a fare of 200 reis for the first up to a distance of four kilometres. The company is also required to contribute 12,000\$ annually for the maintenance of the Châ viaduct while enjoying the exclusive privilege of using it. Under equal conditions the company will have preference in the construction of new lines.

—From the recent River Plate papers we note that the resignation of Mr. Isaac Cook from his post as accountant of the Great Southern railway of Buenos Aires has been officially accepted, and that he is likely to come to the Leopoldina railway under his old chief, Mr. Barrow. If the news be correct, Mr. Barrow will have secured the services of the ablest railway accountant in South America with a positive genius for his work. Curiously enough, Mr. Cook got his thorough training in accountancy in the same London house that trained Mr. Edward Albury, the late accountant of the Leopoldina railway, whose resignation through ill health was so deplored by all who came into contact with him in Brazil; but Mr. Cook's experience on South American railways has been a long one and, both on the Great Western and Great Southern in England, his superior recognition of his character was his thoroughness. As the elephant can pluck up a tree by the roots or pick up a pin, so is Mr. Cook's capacity for dealing with great things or small. If the news of his coming be true, the Leopoldina Co. will have to be congratulated on a most valuable acquisition to its staff.

—As one result of the visit of Mr. Ivatt to the United States, where he is acting as one of the Railway Association's automatic coupler deputation, the Great Northern company have followed the lead of the Midland in going to America for engines, and have placed an order for twenty new locomotives with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, with which same company the Midland have, as stated in *Quashort* a fortnight ago, no less than thirty engines on order. The reason, of course, is the same in both cases, viz., that British railway companies cannot get the large number of new engines they require to cope with their greatly increased traffic promised promptly enough by British makers. The Great Northern authorities wish it to be understood that they very much regret having to go outside their own country for engines. It is announced also that the first batch of new locomotives for the Sonlan railway is to come from America, which country is also supplying, as stated in these columns last week, the girder for the bridge over the River Albar. Surely these unsatisfactory facts should attract new capital into the engineering industry of this country, in order that, as speedily as possible, we may once more be self-sufficient for our own needs at least. As things are, several others of our leading railway companies are almost at their wits' end for lack of engines. —*Transport*, London, March 31.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The Lloyd Brasileiro offices at Macéio were robbed of 5,000\$ worth of merchandise on the night of the 23rd inst.

—The government has been advised that satisfactory experiments were made with the engines of the new ironclad "Marechal Deodoro" at Toulon on the 27th and 28th ult.

—The small gunboat "Guarani" has been refitted at Pará, and left again for Amapá on the 19th inst. The "Guarani," it will be remembered, is employed on the boundary surveys between Brazil and French Guyana.

—It is stated that the *Benjamin Constant* will go out shortly on an instruction cruise. It is to be hoped that proper measures have been adopted to prevent the reappearance of beriberi, which in all the recent cruises of this vessel has never failed to appear on board. On its last cruise there were no less than 100 cases of this disease, of which 22 were fatal.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 24th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, by the Lamport & Holt liner *Herclius*, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor and five children. Miss Lumphin, Mrs. A. de Araujo Leal and A. Gomes Kamagami, Mr. Paul Pujos and 31 first-class passengers. There were also 12 first-class and 4 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—We are in receipt of a new schedule of sailings of Lamport & Holt strs. between New York and this port, by which it appears that another change has been made, and that henceforth the regular sailing dates from Rio de Janeiro will be the 2nd and 17th of the month, excepting Sundays. This change will be regretted by residents of the River Plate, who prefer the last arrangement of Wednesday sailings.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 19th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Coleridge*, for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Spangenburg, nurse and 2 children, Messrs. J. M. de Almeida, Antonio V. Avilla, J. Purcell, J. M. Kinsel, Felipe L. Netto, and 22 third-class passengers. There were also 19 first-class and 30 third-class passengers in transit.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena* left Rio on the 19th inst. with the following passengers:—For Southampton: Mr. Silvio Bettin Paes Leme, Mr. Leon Robichez and wife, Mr. James H. Whiddbourne, Mr. Chas. Pelling, Mrs. Julia Clemence, Mr. W. Pascoe, Mr. Frank H. Verran and Mr. Wm. Geras. —For Cherbourg: Capt. Augusto M. Sisson, wife and family, Mr. Leopoldo Pereira da Silva, Mr. Alberto Estevevart, Mrs. Louise Buisson and Mr. Carlos Hildebrand. —For Vigo: Mr. Alexandre Amodeo. —For Lisbon: Dr. Antonio R. P. da Fonseca and wife; Mrs. E. da Fonseca Pereira, Dr. W. Baldwin Keyes, Visconde de Moraes, Messrs. Antonio J. M. Motta, Gerardo Rodrigues dos Santos, Antonio Nogueira Seabra, Antonio F. Russ and daughter, João F. Moreira Jr., Antonio Fernandes Lima, daughter and 2 children, João F. Moreira, wife and 2 daughters, João M. Lacerda and wife, and Mr. Castor Caratti. —For Pernambuco: Messrs. D. Siqueira, Leopoldo Cirne, Alfredo Lisboa, Francisco Solon and Arthur Maesser. —For Bahia: Mrs. Alice de Barros and 2 children, Dr. Almeida Paim, wife and child, Mrs. Adam Blanche Buede, 2 daughters and servant, Dr. Martinho Garcez, wife and child, Messrs. B. S. Wilmot, Raul de Miranda, Alfredo Franco Apulco Motta, João Bento, A. de Wildé, João Gregorio, Benjamin Vieira Coelho and Antonio C. da Cunha and family. The same vessels took many Buenos Aires friends of our own, amongst whom were Mr. C. A. Lowe, the traffic manager of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Co. and Mr. William Slater of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. who after a long service retires on a pension.

## LOCAL NOTES

—If a kilo of beef at 1\$000 weighs 700 grammes, how much will it weigh at 1\$000?

—Several refreshing rainstorms have visited this city lately, and the temperature is therefore much lower.

—We deeply regret to hear that Mr. E. Nicolini, British consul at Bahia, is very ill with typhoid fever. At latest accounts he was improving.

—Last week it was reported that there was a certain amount of friction in the relations between the chief of police and the commander of the police brigade. The report, however, has been contradicted.

—It is stated that the minister of justice is seeking to modify the police brigade in such a manner as to reduce the number of companies from 16 to 12. This will reduce the number of officers, and will produce an economy, it is thought, of about 100,000\$.

—Amongst our convalescents this week, we have to congratulate Mr. T. K. Gibaud of the British Bank who, under the good treatment he received at the Strangers' Hospital, has recovered from a stiff gastric attack which is so prevalent at the present time, when the seasons are changing.

—Mr. James Searle, who was for many years a missionary at Palmas, arrived in Rio last week from an extended tour in the southern states of Brazil. He has been appointed travelling agent of the British and Foreign Bible society, and leaves for the northern states next week.

—The number of cases admitted into the S. Sebastião hospital suffering from yellow fever and small-pox from the beginning of the year until the 15th April was 680. We have no record of how many died. The only English-speaking man who died there was a Norwegian sailor from the American bark *Frances*.

—The many friends of Mr. James L. Lawson, for many years managing partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Clark & Co., will be pleased to learn of his marriage on the 13th inst. at Grammont to Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of Thomas Macgill, Esq., of Mandall House, Grammont. A long and happy wedded life for them, will be the universal wish.

—We are informed that the British church will be ready for its reopening ceremony about the first or second Sunday in May. The occasion is sure to draw a large assemblage, and we sincerely hope it will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity in the church. The organ still needs repairs, but all this will soon be provided for. The friends of the church have been most liberal in rendering assistance, and were our temporal affairs in better condition, it is certain that they would very soon meet every need.

— I deeply regret to hear," said Smalwyty a few days since, "that those agriculturally-disposed Chereutes Indians have turned out badly. The untutored child of the forest has, I fear, been imposing upon our worthy President, making him a victim of a *conto do vigario*. After getting a good supply of agricultural implements, tools, clothing, food, and ammunition, clothes, improving books, etc. they set out on their return home by way of São Paulo and Uberaba. And a good white man was sent along to guide and instruct them. But before they left the seductive influences of civilization, and the good wine of São Paulo or Minas, had got gloriously drunk, and the agricultural implements and seeds to pay for it. The good white man did his best to restrain them, but failed. They had absorbed so much civilization that nothing could keep them from celebrating their farewell in the town. They were drunk, and they had no other's heart. But it cost them every hair and spade that the President gave them."

## BUSINESS NOTES

—At the vast general meeting of the Rio City Improvements Co., held in London on March 28th, it was resolved to send the following telegram to President Campos Salles: — "Directors of Rio Improvements Company intimated at to-day's meeting their inability for the sixth succeeding year to declare dividend. Shareholders beg your excellency a kind and prompt consideration." We do not know what reply the President gave, but Reuter's agent has sent forward a promise in general terms that the company has been re-elected for the preceding year. Last week the negotiation reached the point of signing the documents, and then the opposition of interested parties defeated it. Let us see if anything will be done this year.

— It is stated that a large spinning and weaving factory is to be established at Moroca, S. Paulo, and that the fibre of *pita* as well as cotton will be used.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

— The bonds of the 4 % gold loan of 1879, says the *Jornal do Commercio* in its issue of last Thursday, meaning, we presume, the 4 ½ % loan, were included in the agreement of the 15th of last June, but up to the present the respective bondholders residing in Brazil have not received the funding-loan certificates to which in virtue of that agreement they are entitled. The long delay is immediately astonishing in view of the fact that the government is obliged to deposit their bonds at the caixa de amortização so that the government might receive their certificates in London, where the right of their attorneys or correspondents to receive them was not acknowledged. This exception against bondholders residing in Brazil is doubtless unintentional, but the fact is that it has caused a depreciation of the bonds for Brazilian holders, and that the market is consequently depressed. It is a state of affairs that should not continue and that requires the immediate attention of the government.»

## COMMERCIAL.

*Rio de Janeiro, April, 25th, 1800.*

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000,	gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000	in U. S. coin at \$4.86 5/8 per	
1 stg.....	54 75	
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	18 87	cts
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold....	8 890	
<hr/>		
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	to-day.....	7 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	(gold).....	\$3661
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	(paper).....	373 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £	
1 stg.....	14-75	cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ stg. in	Brazilian currency (paper).....	66780
Value of £ 1 sterling " ".....		325542

## EXCHANGE

April 18.—The official rate of the whole day in all the banks was 6 15/16 d. This was also the drawing rate from opening to closing time with very few exceptions. The holders of commercial exchanges held out against the banks for a more favorable price than 7 d., but only succeeded in a few cases. The closing prices were 6 15/16 d. for bank bills and 6 31/32 and 7 d. for private paper. The official value of the paper milreits was 257 reis gold all day.

The rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year are as follows:

	1899	1898
London, per milreis.....	7-7 1/4 d.	5 11/16-5 13/16 d.
Paris, per franc.....	183 38-136 24	186 41-186 78
Hamburg, per mark.....	186 52-186 26	202 24-207 5
Italy, per lira.....	127 7-125 33	159 90-160 40
New York, per dollar.....	85 67-85 20	84 98-84 88

## MARKET REPORT

*Rio de Janeiro, 25th April, 1890.*

### Exports

[illegible]

8....	12 600	12 800
9....	12 200	12 400

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 239,216 bags, against 213,085 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 305,080 bags.

**Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at  
Rio de Janeiro**

[illegible]

## Pernambuco

We take the following extracts from Mr. Arthur B. Dallas' *Pernambuco Freight Report and Shipping List*, dated 8th inst.

**Sugar.**—There is a marked disparity in prices as compared with same period last year. Nothing whatever has been done here for export to States ports, but in Macleod shipments were made for F. L. without a permit. The only business was done hence. As heretofore the bulk of sugar shipped has been for home consumption; of late however less has gone coastwise owing to a decline in prices at Rio. During the past month a great deal of rain has fallen all through the sugarcane zone. Planters complain however that some damage has been done to the canes by caterpillars; but nothing like the same extent as cereals and which have suffered severely. I quote to day as follows, per 15 kilos unbagged, on shore viz: *União* 9800 to 10100, *Cryslal* 10500 8800 to 9500, *Brancos* 7400 to 8300, *Somocinos* 5500 to 5600, *Macaleod* 4300 to 4500, *Britas* 4000 to 5000, *Britas melado* 4100 to 4300, *Rotanes* 3700 to 3800.

**Cotton.**—Receipts continue on a low scale, purchases effected being almost confined to Rio and Santos, 1st Peruams are worth to day 16½500 p. 15 kilos low shore.

PORTS		Cotton		Sugar white		Sugar Masquados		Rum	Alcohol
	1899	Bags	Bales	Bags	Units	Bags	Bales	Pipes	Pipes
Rio and Santos.....		9,940	800	62,937	..	43,320		1,720	639
Rio Gde. Pelotas and P. Alegre.....		88	400	23,719	1,990	...		226	47
1898									
Rio and Santos.....		6,150	595	62,846	83	57,325		968	997
Rio Gde. Pelotas and P. Alegre.....		28	360	46,380	3,184	...		175	13





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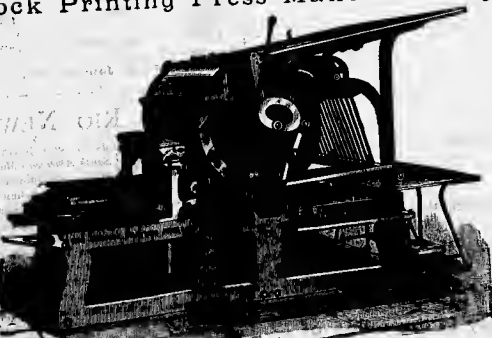
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26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-  
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Numberless testimonials of travellers jus-  
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pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-  
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In order to facilitate the use of this medi-  
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N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-  
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-  
ctandra, in order that they may be sent by  
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Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara,  
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be  
transported by the same rapid and sure  
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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,  
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and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine  
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Apr. 27	Minho	Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Southampton.
May 1	Clyde	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 3	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Take a little  
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avoid excessive  
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you soon then  
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is so to be the  
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Carbon .....	86.51 per cent.
Hydrogen .....	4.44 " "
Oxygen .....	4.95 " "
Nitrogen .....	0.66 " "
Sulphur .....	0.61 " "
Ash .....	1.54 " "
Water .....	1.29 " "

100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fahr. by one pound of the coal, as determined  
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This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is  
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The "Nectandra Amara Pills" are pre-  
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All orders addressed to the manufacturer  
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Address of manufacturer:— Joaquim Bu-  
ano de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74  
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## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and  
*The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was  
published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
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As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an  
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Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
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